THE BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 1. VICTORIA, V. I., SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1859. NO. 9.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Will be published every Saturday, at Victoria, V. I.

BY A. DE COSMOS.

Subscription, for One Year,	5 dols.
" Six Months,	3 "
" Three Months,	2 "

Single Copies—Twenty-five Cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of Five Dollars per square of 12 lines per month.

TERMS--CASH.

JOB

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE JOB OFFICE OF THE

BRITISH COLONIST,

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

TERMS···CASH, INVARIABLY.

A. DE COSMOS, Proprietor.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Much as the people of the United States boast of their Constitutional system, still we believe that the British Constitution is in some respects more democratic. The superiority of the latter is due to the manner of constituting and removing the British Cabinet,—making the Executive responsible to the people for their policy and measures. In the United States, the President and Cabinet may hold political doctrines hostile to the views of both branches of Congress,—and may do all in their power by influence and patronage to oppose the wishes of the majority,—and still retain their offices for four years. Nothing but revolution or change of the Constitution can drive them from power. It is true they may be checked by Senate and Representatives; but not forced to resign the seals of office. Happily for the British people their Constitution compels the Monarch and Cabinet to indicate the feelings of the nation. This is due to the Constitutional usage which compels the Ministry to resign whenever they cannot command a majority in the House of Commons. To attempt to hold office after a vote of want of confidence has been carried in the Commons, would call down on the ministry such a storm of indignation as would end only in revolution. The prompt resignation of the ministry could alone save the country from a resort to physical force. To retain the seals of office against the tide of popular feeling expressed by the Commons is impossible,—and no ministry could be found so insane as to attempt. From this we can perceive how much greater control the British people have over their Executive than exists in the United States; and how much more democratic than the much vaunted American democracy, where Executive tyranny is guarded for four years by the Constitution.

In our sister colonies in British America, a ministry, or as it is commonly known, an Executive Council, is an essential feature of the Constitution. This bears a similar relation to the Governor that the ministry does to the Monarch. In this colony the great defect in our own Constitution lies in the want of an Executive Council similar to those of Nova Scotia, Canada, etc. Without it we can never make our rulers responsible to the people for their policy and measures,—nor can we ever enjoy the privileges of our birthright as British subjects. The colonial name for this system of government conducted by an Executive Council is Responsible Government, or Government by Heads of Departments. Each member of the Executive Council is the head of a department of the public service, and responsible to the representatives of the people in the Assembly for the manner in which his department is conducted. Now, on supposition that the colony of Vancouver's Island wished to adopt Government by Heads of Department, she would first consider the number of departments essential to the proper performance of the public business. Say the departments necessary were five: Judicial Department represented by the Attorney General; the Secretaryship of the colony by the Secretary; the Treasury by the Treasurer; the Excise or Colonial Customs Department by the Financial Secretary; the Crown Land Department by the Surveyor General. The heads then of these departments would form the Executive Council. No one is qualified to be a candidate for the Executive Council unless he holds a seat in the House of Assembly. In order to form the Council the Governor appoints certain members of the Assembly members of the Executive Council. As soon as appointed they resign their seats in the Assembly, and go before some constituency for re-election. If not re-elected they cannot become a member of the Executive Council, and the Governor is compelled to appoint some other member who is willing to accept the appointment and appeal to the people for re-election. If re-elected they are sworn in as members of the Executive Council, being bound to give their advice to the Governor on all public affairs,—each having the control of a public department,—and all holding seats in the Assembly in order to represent the policy and measures of the Executive, and assist in carrying them out. Thus the rulers—who dictate the affairs of the colony—are elected directly by the people. If the Executive Council cannot carry their measures through the Assembly, or if a vote of want of confidence in the government is carried by the House, they are compelled to resign, and the Governor appoints a new Council which is formed in the same manner. By this system—which is purely British—it is impossible to mismanage the affairs of the colony longer than during the interim between the annual sittings of the Legislature, provided the Assembly does its duty.

Under Responsible Government the monarchical feature of colonial constitutions is so guarded and fenced about by the Executive Council, that it remains pure and vigorous, and not so exposed to public censure, as in colonies where Her Majesty's representative is not surrounded by a ministry. This is simply owing to the Governor not being held responsible for the acts of his government, which can only be done constitutionally by the advice and consent of the Council,—who are compelled to bear the odium of unpopular measures. Were this system of government established here and in British Columbia, we would not be compelled to hold the representative of Her Majesty responsible for those measures which have tended so much to destroy public confidence and ruin the prosperity of important colonies.

NO SIGN of preparation is made to develop our Salmon fishery. Why is this? Is everybody so intent on gold digging, trading, and land speculation, that the existence of this gigantic source of wealth is entirely ignored? Or, are our citizens wholly ignorant of the mode in which they should be cured, and of the markets in which they would yield an immense profit? The idea that our gold fields, and their incident auxilaries, are our only sources of wealth, must be exploded. They may and will give an astonishing impetus to the country; but the production of gold creates an unsettled population, and is not generally so satisfactory as the means of industry and wealth, as the imperishable reproductive resources of our shores. Tens of thousands might engage annually in our Salmon fisheries, and add millions to our wealth; and consequently create thrifty homesteads and smiling firesides where, since the dawn of creation, naught has disturbed the shore but the untutored Indian. Our harbour and the thousand bays and inlets of the Island, might resound with the hum of industry,—and bear on their bosoms the white winged messengers of peaceful traffic, if this and kindred branches of industry were wisely encouraged. No country ever had better or more valuable Salmon fisheries, nor more easily developed, than our own. Here Salmon can be taken in any imaginable quantity. They can be cured and barrelled at a cost trifling in comparison with the price they will command in foreign markets. Less than five dollars will put a barrel of Salmon in shipping order, which in New York will command twenty and twenty two dollars. Thus a margin of fifteen or seventeen dollars is left for freight and profit. Our Salmon are said to be of a better quality than those of California, which have commanded in San Francisco fifteen dollars a barrel. If properly cured, when sold in our market they would bring full fifteen dollars. Our climate is cool and favorable for curing them. The only points in which care is necessary, is to strike them with salt as soon as caught,—and be sure that the salt is of the best quality,—thoroughly crystalized and free from lime. With good Turk's Island salt no difficulty in preserving them for any foreign market would be encountered.

It is high time we should begin to think of creating an export trade. Ships will now be continually arriving from England, China, Australia, and the United States, with cargoes of merchandise for which gold will have to be paid in return. Now if our Salmon fishery was developed we would be enabled to pay a large proportion of our foreign indebtedness in a staple production of the country, and retain in our midst money which would be engaged in fostering our industry and making us richer every year.

Correspondence of the British Colonist.

MR. EDITOR,—Why does so much mystery exist in the Land Office? And why have we not had a Recorder's office up to the present time? And why does Mr. McKay propose a certain bill in the House and then withdraw it for amendment, and not bring it forward again? Does he make allusions to the bill in order to keep persons from being impatient, and perhaps from asking questions, which, if answered, might give the public an insight into the Land Office? An answer to these questions would afford a great deal of gratification to the public who are curious to know something of our Land system. The government and the Company, which are generally considered one, own a great deal of property in this district, which has never been claimed. It suits the government to give these lands to their friends and well-wishers without letting the public know that such lands are not claimed. They are not open to be taken up by any one who wishes to do so. But those things must be so, as long as there is no Recorder's office, as it would be impertinent to question the gentlemen who manage the lands, for fear the mysteries of the department would leak out. Now old claims and old settlers rights—which are in fact nothing more than new-arrived friends—are to get the preference over every body else, as you will see by Mr. Pemberton's notice of the sale of public lands on the 10th Feb., 1859.

SEIDLITZ.

THE report of the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1857, received a few days ago, conveys most satisfactory proof that the country is making real and practical advancement.

The sales during the year in Upper Canada amounted to 122,119,5-6 acres, and the free grants amounted to 55,767 acres, making a total of 155,886,5-6 acres disposed of for settlement.

The Clergy and School Lands are reported on as follows:—

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—Of the 154,505-1-2 acres of Grammar School Lands remaining undisposed of on the 1st of January, 1857, 76,504,5-4 were sold during the past year, the amount of purchase money being 47,417 pounds 12s., the gross receipts 12,415 pounds 7s. 6d., and the net amount (deducting commission) 11,668 11s. 9d.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The sales of the balance of the million of acres of land in Upper Canada, set apart by the 12th Vic. cap. 200 for creating a Common School Fund, during the past year amounted to 9,978 1-2 acres, which leave 29,159 1-4 disposable.

The purchase money of the sales of the year amounts to 9,215 2s., and the gross receipts on account of principal, rent, interest, etc., to 15,465 pounds 19s. 4d.

The disbursements for surveys, commission, and sundries, amount to 1,099 pounds 1s. 5d., leaving a net income for the year of 14,064 pounds 17s. 11d.—Cobourg (Canada) Star.

IT is reported in Paris that the Prince of Wales at no distant date, will pay a visit to the French capital.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

IN GREAT BRITAIN the stability of the government commands the confidence of all classes of its citizens. The merchant, manufacturer, and farmer—knowing that government measures, affecting trade and industry, are not subject to sudden changes—lay plans that may take years to accomplish. Fickleness and indecision being unknown, comparative certainty marks the rule of the world's centre of commerce and civilization. Without it, England would sink to the condition of Spain,—and her capital would seek a land where a fickle administration would not be allowed to exist for an hour. After every allowance for the circumstances of a new country, there is an immense difference between her commercial policy and that of these two colonies. Here everything bears the stamp of uncertainty,—shrouded in secrecy,—guarded by fickleness and doubt. Public confidence—so essential to our prosperity—is destroyed. The Administration—instead of commanding our confidence and regard—is lost in a sea of uncertainty,—or resting as an incubus on the circulation of the body politic,—paralysing the purposes of capital and industry.

The eventful history of the past year bears so many evidences of mis-rule, of ill-digested schemes, and unsuccessful and uncertain measures, that one might have hoped they would have acted as monuments of warning, and been productive of a policy open, broad, comprehensive, wise and certain, giving confidence to the public and certainty to the purposes of business. Unfortunately we fail to discover those evidences which either stamp the impress of the statesman or bespeak foundation for public confidence. Besotted with power, like Masaniello of Naples, our Administration staggers from purpose to purpose, bewildered with its unusual position, unsettled by indecision, and apparently incapable of piloting the ship of state. Amid all the confusion which reigns supreme, no glimmer of light breaks in to illuminate the darkness which covers the public mind as to the purposes of the government. No vestige of certainty can be discovered on which the public can found a hope on which to build a settled purpose. Day after day, week after week, month after month, roll into the bosom of eternity, without giving birth to those measures which are absolutely essential to public prosperity. A year has gone; the dawn of spring is here, and yet the Administration has not shadowed forth its measures. Now the people want to shape their business for the coming time. They want to know what the government is going to do. They would rather have the rankest absolutism, with certainty, than the name of largest liberty with the fickle rule of Mexican dictatorship. For despotisms may flourish when the reins of government are held by a vigorous and decided ruler, who boldly lays his plans for domestic prosperity, and with unbending resolve directs every energy of the government for their execution. But when a despotic government, like British Columbia, is in the hands of rulers whose views are narrow,—whose purposes are unsettled,—and who fail to apply or lack the knowledge necessary to the foundation of a country's prosperity,—then trade decays, improvements cease, corruption stalks openly abroad, the revenue is squandered, the country becomes bankrupt; the people are dissatisfied, public confidence is lost, and population and capital disappear.

If ever there was a time in our eventful history more than another that our farmers, mechanics, traders, merchants, ship owners, and land speculators, lost confidence in the Administration, that time now is. If ever there was a time when the interests of the whole people demanded the publication of the settled purposes of government, that time is today. The public impatiently wait for information,—whether town sites are to be changed or remain; whether ports of entry are to be made or not, and where; how the lands are to be disposed or sold; how the mines are to be managed; what avenues of trade and travel are to be opened to meet the coming wants; what reserves shall be made for Schools; how the Indians are to be settled; how revenue is to be derived; and what arrangements are made for the administration of Justice and the protection of life and property. These and kindred subjects necessary for the public to know, could be settled by any man of ordinary administrative ability within a week. Shall the public then be informed? Or, will the Administration procrastinate till the expected tide of immigration rolls in to meet as great political and natural obstacles as last year?

LANGLEY.

IS THERE to be a new town laid out at Pitt river, called Queensboro, which will place Langley in a secondary position? Or, is the site of Langley to be changed for another? These are questions which have been agitating the public mind for some time,—and since the late arrival of Lieut. Gov. Moody, have taken a more substantial shape than before, and produced a high state of excitement among lot owners at Langley, in fact completely unsettling the purposes of those who were prepared to make improvements in that locality. On apparently good authority it is said that Lieut. Gov. Moody—whom everybody agrees should be a good judge of location—is favorable to change, while His Excellency Gov. Douglas is not disposed to do so. Pitt river is said to be the best situated in a military and commercial point of view, but by removing Langley the H. B. Co's ten mile land claim would not become so valuable, and consequently Executive reluctance may be accounted for. Now as far as the public are concerned they want to know at once what is to be done. Hitherto lot purchasers have been shamefully used in the whole transaction. In fact the sale of Langley lots has been managed very much like Peter Funk auctions. Government inducements were held out, and purchasers expected Langley would be made a Port of Entry, and the only one on the Lower Fraser; but immediately after the sale was over a proclamation appeared making Victoria a Port of Entry for British Columbia. Projected improvements immediately come to a dead lock,—the general impression of honest and fair dealing in the sale was proved unfounded,—and a British colony took its stand among those who gain a living by false pretences. Those who did intend to build, when ready to carry their lumber from Puget Sound to Victoria to get it to Langley, learned the rumor that the town site was to be changed, and stopped their operations. Now if ever there was a greater piece of humbuggery,—more mis-application of the prerogatives of government,—double dealing and uncertainty, than here, we would like some one to point it out. The public in general, and those owning Langley lots in particular, want to know from the government, whether another town is to be laid out for a Port of Entry at Pitt river? Or whether Langley will be made a Port of Entry? That a town must be built some where near the mouth of Fraser's river, is a matter beyond doubt, but two towns would injure both. As business is unsettled by the uncertain policy of the government of British Columbia, the only way it can be re-established on a secure basis, is to announce a Port of Entry at Langley, or somewhere else in British Columbia. Then confidence will be restored,—and business men and property owners will know what to do. Those who have purchased at Langley will be satisfied to commence improvements on a large scale, if Langley is made a Port of Entry, with a certainty of continuing so,—being well satisfied that a few months would centre such a population there as would render a change impracticable as well as impolitic. If it is not, improvements will be few and far between. For wherever the Port of Entry is, there the principal town will be.

That Pitt river has advantages over Langley, is well established. In a military point of view it is better situated for defence, by placing the river between it and the American line, and by commanding the mouth of the river. And if a military or public road, leading to the interior, was made, the Pitt river side would certainly be best. Commercially it would prove better than Langley, for vessels entering the river could sail to Pitt river, when they would require a steam-tug to take them to Langley. Thus a considerable expense would be saved,—which would amount to a very serious tax on trade. In navigating the river above, it would only require an hour's more steaming which would be of no account in comparison with the disadvantage it would be to sailing vessels. The idea of making Queensboro the Port of Entry, and Langley the principal town, is perfectly preposterous, and should not be entertained for a moment. One town, and that a Port of Entry, on the Lower Fraser, is all that is required at present. To act differently would make a bad matter worse.

Now is the time to decide,—and if a blunder has been made—and for the honor of the country we would rather hear that such was the case than that H. B. Co's land claim gave the preference for Langley—let it be promptly remedied. But should the town site be changed to Pitt river, those parties who purchased lots at Langley, at a dull season of the year, and paid their money within thirty days, should have, in common justice, a preference in locating their lots, over those who merely paid ten per cent, which they could forfeit if they pleased. To merely return the money of those who paid in full, would be a gross act of injustice. But to compel the paid up purchasers to keep their lots, and allow the ten per cent depositors to forfeit their deposit and compete with them at a sale in the new town, would be such a violation of right and fair play as would shake the fabric of government to its base.

ELECTION.—When will the House of Assembly be dissolved, and a new election ordered? is a question asked frequently, but not answered. It is conceded on all hands that a dozen or more members are necessary to give proper consideration to the interests of the colony. The spring is approaching, when the Company's charter will cease. Then we will have to cast about for means to support the government,—and it would certainly be advisable, considering our circumstances, to have an election before that period,—as we should have the advantage of previous preparation. Some measures should be passed before the House is dissolved. The Elective Franchise must be extended, else the people will be dissatisfied, and a fair expression of public feeling will not be had. The property qualification of representatives should be repealed: in fact, there is none, as Governor and Council cannot make a law binding on the people. But as some may doubt, it is best to pass a bill to repeal it. A simultaneous polling bill should be enacted, in order to have the election come off on one day,—and thus avoid unnecessary excitement.

EVERY day we hear of somebody having suffered from Indian thefts. If something is not done to remove and keep them away from the town, no house will be secure from their depredations. They are so numerous that they positively amount to a nuisance; and the sooner it is abated the better. They not only should be removed from the settlements around Victoria; but also from the line of travel between here and Langley. It was only last week a whale-boat was seen in tow of a canoe manned by fifteen Indians. The proprietors of the boat, Frenchmen, are supposed to have been murdered by them. To protect small boats with few persons, a cutter should cruise among the Islands on the route.

SERIOUS complaints have been made because the steamer Northener, and others plying between here and San Francisco, do not remain long enough in port to accommodate the public. The best way to teach them to give more consideration to the interests of their best customers is to establish an English line. The world over knows that British steamers are the safest and best; and the moment a line is put on, they will command the trade and travel,—and the San Francisco coffins will have to be laid up in ordinary.

LAST Monday an Indian was shot by a man named Johnson, who escaped, and for whose apprehension a reward is offered. The Indians became greatly excited, and demanded Johnson or pay for the Indian killed. His Excellency Gov: Douglas was pleased to accede to their demand for pay, and gave chief Edensaw, of Queen Charlotte's Island, a due bill: "Good to Edensaw for twenty-five 5 pt. best Blankets, on their departure from the Island."

THE Whannel-Perrier war is over. The glory being won,—the bills have now to be paid, to the tune of 40,000 dollars. British Columbia must feel pleased with her first war,—so cheap—all for nothing. It is hoped it will prove a grave lesson to avoid the appointment of incompetent persons. The picked officials all along have reflected great credit on the country. So much so that Mr Hicks' department gave most satisfaction while he was absent at Victoria.

WE understand that Capt. A. S. Murray has received another contract to build a steamer similar to the Gov. Douglas, for the British Columbia Company. Success to the enterprise. We want to see a steam navy of our own, built here.

[Published by Request.]

COLORED EMIGRANTS.

What do the colored people intend to do in this country? This interrogation has been frevuently addressed to us. We would not have noticed it in public print were it not made by those whom we feel confident have an equal respect for, and interest in, colored men's wellfare, in common with other races. Upon entering into the query we have found it simply this: Have the colored people come to this country to settle permanently for the future, or for pecuniary interest, intending only a transient stay? We would hesitate to array this portion of community before the public mind, were we not conscious that duty requires of us all public as well as private information that may set us in a true light before those who may speak, think, or act toward us with distinction, Colored men, like all other races of men, are induced to action in the same direction by various motives; and are subject to the same individual variety and social distinctions that other races are, therefore in judging their case, as a community, men must never expect them a unit; this would be as unnatural as unusual with men generally.

The writer having had the honor and pleasure of being one of the conductors of the educational, moral and religious, interests of the colored community of California, for the last 6 or 7 years, has some knowledge of the general character, condition, and intentions, of the colored people of this community, who hail from that region. 1st.—As to character—for sobriety, honesty, industry, intelligence, and enterprise, they will compare with any. 2nd.—As to condition—for respectability, domestic comfort, and wealth, take them per numerical ratio, they are on par with any. They have purchased thousands of dollars worth of real estate on this Island, and up the river. 3rd.—Respecting their intentions in migrating to this country—their object was three fold: 1—To better their political condition; in California they were disfranchised. Without the legal protection of life, liberty, and property; they were not admitted to testify in courts of justice, if against white persons; their veracity was only admissable when in no way against white parties. What mockery of justice,—it would disgust antiquate barbarism. These outrages were not owing to our want of the true requisites of true and worthy citizens, for our oppressors have acknowledged those requisites in us, as intelligence, industry, honesty, and integrity. But we were victimized by a rutihless prejudice—(for the Moloch of American slavery, whose iron fingers are now dripping with human gore;) from this prejudice we have fled to a country governed by a nation far-famed for justice and humanity. Hasty fortunes we seek not; with some of us losses have been sustained, that the chief advantages of the country cannot briefly indemnify; but this is a secondary consideration with us: the full, free, and peaceable enjoyment of those highest inherent rights with which Heaven has gifted man, is the crowning thought with us, not dollars and cents. 2.—We come here not to seek social favors, but to enjoy those common social rights that civilized, enlightened, and well regulated communities guarantee to all their members. We come not to seek any particular associations—(those of us who understand ourselves;) we only desire social rights in common with other men. Particular society is a creature of circumstances, and establishes and regulates its own government. Its admissions or restrictions no human legislation can interdict, except they come in contact with the general laws of community. Therefore we are not anxious about particular society, in view of caste. 3.—We have come to this country to make it the land of our adoption for ourselves and our children. We have come to possess the soil; to till the earth; to reap its productions, extract its minerals; to mould its rocks and forests into firesides; and to fill the solitary places with joy and gladness; to gild the western verge of old ocean with white winged messengers to glide upon the bosom of every sea; and build up for ourselves and children, happy homes in the land of the free and home of the brave.

J. J. MOORE, V. D. M.

DESPATCHES have been received to establish "free institutions without delay" in British Columbia. Why are not Columbians up and doing,—advocating union of the two colonies,—and a House of Assembly formed from the united representatives of both? Except union is adopted British Columbia will be a long time without free institutions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the purchasers of Town Lots in Langley, will be held THIS EVENING, the 5th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the store next to Merchant's Exchange. A general attendance is requested. By many of the Purchasers.

S. ELSASSER AND CO.,

Yates street, (opposite Wells, Fargo and Co's,)

VICTORIA,

Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Cigars, Tobacco, Fruits, Preserves, Candies, Cutlery, Stationery, Perfumery and Fancy Goods,

f 55 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS an Indian was shot this day near Rock Bay, Victoria, by a white man, a reward of Fifty Pounds will be paid for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person who committed the murder. By order of the Governor

AUGUSTUS PEMBERTON,
Commissioner of Police.

Victoria, V. I., 31st Jan., 1859.

REMOVAL.

JONATHAN PEEL AND CO., Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, have removed to Wharf street, between Yates and Johnson sts, next door to J. C. George and Co. j22-3t

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

ARRIVALS

Jan. 31.—str. Gov. Douglas, Murray, Langley; H. C. Page, Oberg, Port Townsend; steamship Labouchere, Trivett, London. Feb. 1.—schr. Potter. Tucker, Port Townsend. Feb. 2.—F. Sherman, Smith, do; schr. Harriet, Coffin, do. Feb. 3.—str. Constitution, Gove, Port Townsend; str. Otter, Moutt, do.; barque Princess Royal, Sinclair, London; schr. Jessie, Matheson, Port Townsend.

CLEARANCES.

Jan. 31.—schr. Amelia, Thornton, Port Townsend. Feb. 1.—barque Madonna, Hoyt, do.; schr. Matilda Heron, Morgan, do.; H. C. Page, Oberg, do.; Prento, Rider, do, Feb. 2.—schr. Mary Ann, Hamilton, do.; str. Beaver, Swanson, Langley. Feb. 3.—sloop Leonedo, Allen. Port Townsend; schr. Harriett, Coffin, do.; str. Constitution, Gove, do.; sloop Rose of Langley, Cole, Nanaimo.

VICTORIA WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT

Corrected Weekly.—Feb. 5.

Apples, dried,	per lb.	13 a 15
Barley,	"	3
Bran, per ton,		40 d. a 45
Bacon, Extra Clear,	per lb.	17 a 18
Beans	"	8 a 3 1-2
Butter,	"	47 a 50
Blankets, per pair,		4 a 11
Beef, mess,	per lb.	8 a 10
Bread, pilot,	"	10 a 12
Crockery, 50 per cent below cost.		
Coffee, Rio,	per lb.	16 a 17
Coffee, Java,	"	19 a
Cheese,	"	35 a 45
Candles,	"	30 a 32 1-2
Crackers, soda,	"	13 a 14
Flour, best brands,		11 50 a 13 50
Gunny Bags,		18 a 25
Hay,		3 a
Hams,		26 a 28
Lard, in 10 lb. cans,		19 a 21
Lumber, according to quality,		18 a 22
Mackerel, per ket.		4 a 5
Nails,	pur lb.	7
Oats,	"	3 a 3 1-2
Onions,	"	2 a 3
Pork, extra clear, 1-2 bbls.		18 a 20
Pork, mess, in	"	17
Peas, split,		6 a 7
Potatoes,		1 a 2
Quicksilver,		90 a 100
Rice, Carolina,		8 a
Rice, China No. 1, fair,		6 a 7
Sugar, crushed,		17 a
" China No. 1, fair,		12 a
" New Orleans, fair,		13 a 13 1-2
" San Francisco refined,		13 1-2 a
Syrups, East Boston and S. F. refinery,		90 a 1
Sheetings and Drillings,		13 a 14
Shirts, drawers and grey under, per doz.		10 50 a 11 50
Over shirts, per doz.		18 a 21
Teas, green, accord. to quality,		30 a 55
Teas, black, accord. to quality,		50 a 40
Yeast Powders, per doz.		2 a 3

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

PER LATE ARRIVALS.

100 BBLS. GOLDEN GATE FLOUR,
40,000 lbs. Bacon,
5,000 lbs. Rio Coffee,
50 Firk. extra Butter, double packages.
400 Half bbls. Pork.
50 Quarter bbls. Pork.
50 chests Black and Green Tea.
20 barrels Billings' Hams.
200 doz. Piper and Fields Oysters.

New Orleans Sugar. Candles. Soda and Sugar Crackers, Pickles in Kegs, Syrups, Vinegar. Codfish, Mackerel, Spices, Sweet Oil, Rope, etc., etc. For sale, wholesale and retail, 10 per cent lower than any other House in town. J. C. GEORGE AND CO.

Wharf street, near the Royal Hotel.

Victoria, Feb. 5. feb5ml

HOSIERY AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

N. MOORE & CO.

HAVING opened their new store on Yates street, for the sale of the above goods, would respectfully call the attention of the public to their stock of the same. It shall be their constant aim to keep a complete assortment of Hosiery for

LADIES AND CHILDREN,

And also of Gents Furnishing Goods, in all their variety. Having for some time past endeavoured to do an exclusive wholesale trade, and finding the retail trade so worked in with it, we have now made arrangements to accommodate both branches, and shall in future endeavour to manage them so as to merit public approval at the New store on Yates street, Victoria.

jan29 N. MOORE AND CO.

COLONIAL RESTAURANT.

(Formerly the Commercial.)

Nearly opposite the Post Office, East side of Government street, VICTORIA.

THE Colonial Restaurant will open this day, also accommodation Saloon.

Feb. 5 1859. feb5 1859.

WEBSTER & CO.,

Yates street, opposite the Express Office,

VICTORIA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LEATHER, and
FINDINGS,
Of every description.

ALSO—LADIES' SHOES, of all kinds.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and Repairing done at the shortest notice. d11

NATHAN POINTER

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN MESSRS. DAVIS AND JONES, PATENT

SHIRTS,

Of New York,

AND L. ATKINSON'S IMPROVED SHOULDER SEAM PATERN

SHIRTS,

Of Philadelphia,

Just received, 75 doz. ladies and gents pure Baltic Stockings and Hose, white and colored Marseills Shirts, Derby and Saxony Wool Shirts and Drawers, also a fine lot of Baltic Shirts,

ON YATES STREET,

OPPOSITE THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

VICTORIA, V. I.,

Is now prepared to offer the largest and best assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Ever exhibited in Victoria, comprising all the latest styles of the celebrated Davis and Jones' superfine Patent

WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS.

Is receiving by every steamer those beautiful Byron shirts, of all sizes, running from 13 to 20 inches around the neck.

Ladies and Gentlemens Kid Gloves.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

Business hours from 6 A. M. till 10 1-2 P. M. j22

THOMAS MOLONY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORT LANGLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having leased from Dr. George Johnston for a term of years, that property fronting on Government, Yates and Broad street, known as Johnston's Block, are now ready to grant leases of the same on liberal terms Apply to

V. MORIN FOUCAULT, Treasurer,
or at THOS. PHELAN'S Store on the premises.

PAUL MEDANA,
V. MORIN FOUCAULT,
jan29ml THOS. PHELAN.

GOLD PENS AND FINE CUTLERY, at
HIBBEN AND CO'S
jan29ml Express Bookstore, Yates street.

CURTIS AND CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

Importers of

Finest quality Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet articles, Perfumery, Sweedish Leeches etc.

Agents for all the popular Patent Medicines.

Also, dealers in Camphene, Alcohol, and Burning Fluid. d25

REMOVAL.

HUNTOON AND CO. have removed to Wharf street opposite Yates street. j1m

REFORM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

At a convocation of the University of London, which was held on Wednesday, the 25th Nov., the question of parliamentary reform was raised. A resolution was adopted demanding for that university the same representation as is enjoyed by Oxford and Cambridge, and appointing a committee to confer with the government on the subject.

The Leeds Reform Registration Association has adopted a report in favour of an extension of the suffrage, giving the franchise of small boroughs to large towns, adopting the ballot, and shortening the duration of Parliaments, and has resolved to take steps to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough upon the subject.

At a meeting of the Oldham Reform Association, last week, resolutions were passed to the effect that no measure of reform will adequately meet the wants of the age that does not include manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, annual Parliaments, and payment of members. Another resolution pledged the meeting to support that measure of reform which should be nearest in accordance with these principles.

Mr. John Bright, in acknowledging the receipt of a resolution passed at a recent meeting in Heaton Norris, assuring him of the cordial co-operation of that district in his efforts for parliamentary reform, says—"If the Reformers generally do not move now and resolve to have a solid improvement, I shall think I have spoken too soon, or that my countrymen have lost their ancient love of freedom or their hope of obtaining it. Every town in the kingdom and every parish where men are free to speak should speak now. If they speak their voice will be attended to."

A society called into existence at the recent reform meeting in Manchester, for the purpose of eliciting and giving effect to the feelings of the inhabitants on the question of reform, has assumed the name of the "Manchester Manhood Suffrage Association." Any person agreeing with the principles of the association—that is, manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, and triennial parliaments—may become a member on the payment of not less than a shilling yearly to the funds.

A preliminary meeting of some of the most influential Reformers of Edinburgh, presided over by Mr. Duncan M'Laren, was held on Saturday the 20th, when the principles of the London Reform Committee, together with the additional measure of more members for Scotland, were adopted. It was also agreed to form an Edinburgh committee, and to call in that town a public meeting to which Mr. John Bright should be invited.

Mr. P. H. Muntz has accepted the office of president, and Messrs. W. Lucy, W. Middlemore, and Henry Wright, of vice-presidents of the Birmingham Parliamentary Reform Association. The members of "The Reformers' Union" have passed a resolution, recommending the suspension of the active operations of the Union, and that the members and friends give their earnest support to the Birmingham Reform Association, "which has been organized for the purpose of co-operating with Mr. Bright in carrying a satisfactory reform bill."

An open air meeting was held in Smithfield, London, on Monday, the 22nd, when a resolution was carried to the effect that any measure of reform not embracing manhood suffrage is unworthy the support of the working classes of the country. The opinion of the meeting was also expressed in favour of the ballot, equal electoral districts, and a shortening of Parliaments.—Eu. Times.

THE Montreal Gazette, speaking of the federation of the British North American Colonies, says:

"The question to be decided first of all is, do the people of British America aspire to a national existence apart from that of the United States? Those who do, must at once see that to speak of national existence without a seaboard is, to a people like ours, little better than absurd. We must have seaports on the Atlantic coast: we must have access to them in winter. These are conditions of a national existence. Suppose, thro' any sudden freak of American politics, its bonding system were to be suspended; look at the helplessness of our condition. Through what channel could we draw our winter supplies of goods brought from across the ocean? We must go back ten or fifteen years in our trade relations or go on our knees to our neighbours. Connect Halifax and St. John with our railway system, and were Portland, Boston and New York closed to us we should still be able to take care of ourselves. The reciprocity treaty, as at present interpreted and worked, is felt to be one-sided—unfair to Canada. Yet, so long as we are forced to bring our winter supplies through their ports, so long can we not hope to command such terms of re-adjustment as we ought to obtain. If it be true that "in time of peace a nation should prepare for war," and that you are never so much esteemed by your neighbours as when it is a matter of perfect indifference to you whether they like you or desire to serve you or do not, then is it also the truly wise course for Canadian statesmen to annex, as speedily as they conveniently may, the maritime provinces to our own. Nor should a man with any pretensions to statesmanship remain unobservant of continental politics, or confine his views to the daily pettier round of Provincial affairs. Mexico is sinking to decay; the United States are the natural heirs or residuary legatees of this dying sister republic. They must ere long come into possession. They have advanced too far in the race of southern conquest to refuse the trust—they have too fiercely refused to allow any European interference, to decline the task of guardianship—of setting once more in order this disorganized body politic. The absorption of Mexico involves much beyond the mere acquisition of territory. It involves a considerable standing army, the increase of the public expenditure, the draining off the wild, hot blood of the north into these southern fields. It involves a serious complication of the slavery question, perchance a severance of the Union. And can we remain altogether unconcerned spectators of the game? Shall we be allowed to rest quietly apart? Or will there be no attempt by the men of the north to drag us in as a counterpoise to southern extension, to join our forces to theirs, and take up their quarrel against the southern slave power? We shall see: but this much is certain, that we shall be enabled to act more wisely, with more dignity and care for our own peculiar interests, if we can act together in the name of all British North America, not on behalf of disunited and therefore weak Provinces. English and American statesmen both look to this federation as a national issue from the difficulties of our present political position; the leaders of opinion in both nations are looking on with interest, to see if we are equal to the great task and destiny before us. Shall we prove ourselves worthy of our descent from their ancestors—of our relationship to them?

THE Queen has appointed Dr. Henry Barth, the famous African traveler, to be a Companion of the Bath.

HUNTOON AND CO.

Offer for sale at the new town of LANGLEY, ex "Island Queen," from San Francisco direct:

630 bags Barley,
1200 qr. Sacks Flour,
700 Bags Beans,
20 Hhds Bacon,
50 Half Barrels extra Clear Pork,
20 Half Barrels Apples,
20 Half Barrels N. O. Sugar,
50 Kegs Syrup, 5 and 8 gallons,
100 Boxes Candles,
100 Boxes Soap,
20 Bags Coffee,
100 Mats China Rice,
20 Firkins Choice Butter,
20 Cases Tobacco, assorted brands,
50 Chests Green and Black Teas,
20 Cases Mining and Rubber Boots,
10 Cases Clothing,
50 Kegs Nails,
10 Cases Handled Axes,
10 Dozen Shovels,

Broad Axes, Cross Cut Saws. Files, Carpenter Tools, and a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware, and Clothing, at less than Victoria prices.

New Langley, B. C., Jan. 12, 1858. j15

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

GOV. STREET, BETWEEN YATES AND VIEW, VICTORIA.

THIS new Hotel is just opened for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor hopes his thorough knowledge and strict attention to business, will secure a share of the patronage of the traveling as well as local community. This house is always open to the inspection of the public. Rooms carpeted, Feather beds, and stoves throughout the house, and everything to make a home comfortable.

Board 8 dollars per week; Board and Lodging from 10 to 13 dollars; Lodging 50c and 1 dollar. Breakfast 7 to 10, A. M.; Lunch 12 to 2 P. M.; Dinner 4 to 7, P. M.

C. YORK,
j15 Proprietor.

PIONEER LINE FOR VICTORIA.

DEWAR & GEHRICK,

San Francisco—proprietors of the Pioneer line of vessels for Victoria and Fraser River, will continue regularly to dispatch A 1 vessels for Victoria and Fraser River, and will take freight at the lowest rates. Orders to purchase goods to be shipped on vessels in our line can be sent through our agent

A. KAINDLER,

Victoria. No commission will be charged to such purchasers.

Shippers of goods will find it to their advantage to give us early notice of any orders for goods sent, as we will thereby be enabled to fill up smaller vessels without delay.

JOHN DEWAR,
j15m6 O. F. GEHRICK,
San Francisco.

GEO. T. SEYMOUR, Victoria. OTIS S. PIERCE, San Francisco.

PIERCE & SEYMOUR,

North-West corner of Yates and Douglas streets.

VICTORIA.

FURNITURE

DEALERS, AND

BEDDING MANUFACTURERS,

ARE now in regular receipt of assorted Furniture of substantial quality, which they offer at reasonable rates, in part consisting of

BEDSTEADS, all sizes; Bureaus, plain and scroll front; Tables, assorted sizes, Chairs, cane and wood seat, and office chairs; Rockers, cane seat and back; Looking Glasses; Cots: and other articles of immediate necessity.

Mr. Pierce—recently of J. and O. S. Pierce, San Francisco—now residing there, will give his attention to the filling of special orders for any style of Furniture, thereby saving time, trouble and expense, to parties here.

PULU! PULU!!

Of this popular material for bedding we have an ample stock on hand, which we offer either by the bale or in bedding, at steady prices. It is universally conceded to be equal to feathers, and better than curled hair for this climate, at half the price of either. Our arrangements with the sole importer of it for California, are such that we are enabled to sell lower than it can be had elsewhere. Straw Mattresses—wholesale and retail; Curled hair do., made to order. j15

SAMUEL PRICE, & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Wharf and Johnson streets,
d11 VICTORIA, V. I.

HIBBEN & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

YATES STREET.

In constant receipt of New Books as published, and supplies of Stationery adapted to the market.

P. T HELAN,

Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Cor. Yates and Government streets,
d25 VICTORIA. 3m

YATES STREET CHOP HOUSE AND BAKERY.

YATES STREET, OPPOSITE APOTHECARIES HALL.

THE proprietors of this establishment would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to set a table for their customers unsurpassed by any in the town. Every delicacy or luxury cooked in the best style, which the market affords, will be served on a moment's notice. The table will always be supplied with game of all kinds. By civil waiters and prompt attention they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

dec. 18 RINGOLD.

HOLIDAY CAKES,

JELLYS, ETC., OF ALL KINDS

Will be found at the Yate's street Bakery during the Holidays.

PORTER, ALE, WINES, WHISKEY, ETC.

J. D. CARROL,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

KEEPS constantly on hand every variety of the choicest Ale, Porter, Wine, Whisbey, Brandy, etc., with a full supply of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

HOT WHISKEY PUNCHES, of the best quality, always ready to order, and a comfortable room to sit down in and enjoy it.

SELIM FRANKLIN & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND LAND AGENTS.

YATES ST., VICTORIA.

Town Lots in Victoria and Esquimalt, AND FARMING LANDS

Disposed of at Public and Private Sale.

Surveys, Plans, Deeds, Mortgages, and Agreements

Prepared by competent parties attached to the office.

Merchandise, Household Furniture, etc., Disposed of.

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

d41 GOLD DUST PURCHASED.

CARROTS! PEAS!!

8,000 LBS. Carrots.
200 bushels Peas,

For sale by

THOMAS COOPER,
d25-5t Cor. Broad and Yates Street

SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ALBERT WHARF,

Victoria, Vancouver Island,

And Battery st., San Francisco, California.

T. PHELAN,

CORNER of Yates and Government streets, offers for sale

Barrels and half barrels Extra Clear Pork; 50 lb. sacks Chile Beans; Quarter sacks Olympia Flour; Billings' sugar cured Hams; Half barrels New Orleans Sugar; Extra Clear Bacon; Rio Coffee; Barrels and half barrels Sandwich Island Molasses and syrup; Half barrels Boston Crushed sugar; Black and Green Teas; and a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware. jan22

TEXAS STORE

COMMISSION HOUSE.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Hosiery.

HAVING opened a store for the sale of Goods entirely on Commission, the undersigned respectfully solicits consignments in his line of business. He promises strict attention to the interests of his consignees. Remnants of stock received and disposed of to advantage. HENRY M. COHN.

jan22-6t Yates street.